

"True to his charge—he comes, the herald of a new world; / 'Twas he, all nations hailing at his beck."

LEXINGTON, K. THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 23, 1920.

**Given for Hemp,**  
 delivered at the Rope Walk formerly the  
 property of JAMES KNUSS, dec'd on Water-  
 rect.  
 HENRY WATT.  
 Lexington, February 5, 1819—1f

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**Blanks for Sale.**











# Annual Treasury Report.

[CONTINUED.]

Treasury Department,  
December 1, 1820.

In the investigation of a subject of such complexity, affecting so deeply the interest of the community, every fact and circumstance connected with it ought to be considered. Since the year 1807, new interests have arisen, which claimed a prominent place in this consideration. From time immemorial household manufactures have existed in every part of the United States. The mechanical arts; those branches of manufacture without which society, even in a very imperfect state of civilization, could not exist, though differing in some degree from those properly denominated household, have long existed in the United States. Since the year 1807, those branches of manufacture have been greatly extended and improved. Others have been established, and a large amount of capital has been invested in manufacturing establishments, which promise to furnish, in a short time, an ample supply of cotton and woolen manufactures, and most of those of iron, glass, and various other articles of great value.

As commerce has been properly defined to be an exchange of equivalent value, it is probable that the first failure on our part, to receive from foreign nations the accustomed supply of these articles which can now be produced in our domestic establishments, the articles which they have been accustomed to receive from us will lose something of its value which they would otherwise command, until new channels of intercourse shall be discovered, and different articles of merchandise shall be substituted for those formerly received.

The capacity of a nation to consume foreign articles depends upon the value of its exports, and not upon its ability to furnish every article of primary or secondary necessity. The precious metals are never imported into any country, when commodities which will command a profit can be obtained for importation. Giving full weight to the fact, that cotton, woolen, iron, and various other articles which are now furnished by our domestic establishments, will be hereafter received from foreign nations only to a small amount, \$17,000,000 of revenue may be assumed as the minimum, and \$20,000,000 as the maximum, which will be annually received from imports and tonnage during the next four years. The decrease which has occurred in the last and present years furnishes no ground to distrust the correctness of the foregoing conclusion. The customs collected in 1815, a net revenue of \$6,306,022 51; in 1816, \$27,424,180 56; and in 1817, \$17,444,775 15. This year was considered the time as the period of greatest reaction. Accordingly, in 1818, the net revenue from the customs amounted to \$21,828,451 48.

The multiplication of banks, the state of the currency, and the high price which all exportable articles commanded until the end of 1818, strongly invited to extravagance of every kind, and particularly in the consumption of foreign merchandise. The resources of individuals had been, by these reductions, in a great degree, anticipated during the first years which succeeded the peace. The sudden reduction in the value of all exportable articles, which occurred about the commencement of the year 1819, not only prevented in a great degree further purchases, but rendered the discharge of engagements previously contracted impracticable. The pressure thus produced upon the community, reacted upon the vendors of every species of merchandise, whether foreign or domestic; who, without thoughtfully investigating the cause of their distress, besought for relief in measures rather calculated to aggravate than alleviate the public embarrassment. The issue and payment of a larger amount of dollars, in the present year, in proportion to the exportations of the last, the increased amount of specie, and diminished amount of foreign merchandise imported during the present year; and the ready sale of foreign and domestic articles now in the market, show that the importation of foreign goods is upon the eve of being regulated by the demand for them, for consumption.

It has been stated, that the receipts from the public land, during the year 1821 cannot be estimated at more than 1,600,000 dollars, unless some greater incentive to punctuality, or inducement to make prompt payments, should be offered by the measures which may be adopted in the course of the present session of congress. The act of the 24th of April last, which abolished credit on all purchases of land, and reduced the minimum price from 200 to 125 cents per acre, furnishes, it is specifically intended, equitable ground for legislative interference in favor of purchasers under the ancient system. By that system the price would be reduced to 160 cents per acre by prompt payment. If that abolishing credit had fixed the minimum price at 164 cents instead of 125 cents, an equitable ground for legislative interference could exist. It is not contended that the vendor of an article under ordinary circumstances, does an injury to a purchaser by subsequently selling the same article to others at a lower rate. But if he has in his possession such a quantity of the article sold as to enable him, for an indefinite time, to determine the price of the article, he affects the interest of every previous purchaser by such reduction, who may be constrained, from any cause whatever, to sell that article. The extent of the

national domain will for ages enable the government to determine the price of unimproved lands, similarly situated. It is admitted that the government has been induced to adopt this measure by the most grave considerations. The most prominent of these was the necessity of preventing the further increase of a debt, then about 22,000,000 dollars, strongly affecting the interests and feelings of a great number of citizens. If its increase was an object of deep solicitude, its diminution by an act of grace, founded upon equitable principles, will be in strict accordance with the motives in which that measure originated. Difficulties may occur in adjusting the details of such a measure, unless it be presented as a simple act of grace. Under this point of view, it should be confined in its operation to the debtors of the government for public lands, and should affect them only to the extent of the debt which they may respectively owe.

During the excessive circulation of bank notes, not convertible into specie, and to which the government, from necessity, for some time, gave currency, and the high price which every description of domestic produce commanded, large quantities of public land were sold at public auction, at prices greatly beyond their real value. In many instances the first payment which the government has received could not be obtained by the purchaser, if he were able to convey the land in fee simple. The propriety of legislative interference to change the relations between debtor and creditor, for the benefit of either, may well be questioned. Circumstances, however, may arise, which will influence an honest and benevolent creditor to relax his demands, and to grant relief to his debtor voluntarily, which he might resist an act of power. Such, it is respectfully conceived, is the situation of the government in relation to the purchasers of public land, who, in a moment of inflation have engaged to pay for a portion of the national domain a sum greatly beyond its value, and which will never be paid. In all cases of this kind, the forfeiture of the sum already advanced will inevitably occur, if relief to some extent is not granted.

In conformity to the foregoing views, the following propositions for the relief of the purchasers of the public land, and for the purpose of increasing the payments into the Treasury in the ensuing year, are respectfully submitted:

1st. That every purchaser of public land be permitted, on or before the 30th of September next, to abandon any legal subdivision of his purchase; and that the payments made upon the part abandoned be applied to the discharge of the installment due upon the remainder; the right to abandon, in no case to involve any repayment by the government to any purchaser. In all cases the part retained to be in the most compact form that the situation of the whole quantity purchased will permit.

2d. The difference between the former and the present minimum price for cash payments being equal to 23.78 on the former, it is respectfully proposed that on payment of the whole purchase money for any tract of land, on or before the 30th day of September next, a deduction of 25 per cent. shall be made, and that any interest which may have accrued to the United States in such cases, shall be remitted. An act of greater liberality, and which would still further increase the receipts into the Treasury, during the next year, would be to allow a deduction of 27 1/2 per cent. on all such payments, which is equal to the difference between 200 and 125 cents.

3d. That all sums which may be due by purchasers of public lands, who shall not avail themselves of the preceding conditions, shall be payable in ten equal annual installments, without interest; provided that such payments shall be punctually made, upon the several days in each successive year, upon which the purchases were respectively made; any failure in making such payments, to revive the original terms and conditions of the sale.

If these or analogous provisions should be adopted, the payments from the public land, during the year 1821, will be greatly increased; the debt due on that account greatly diminished; and the revenue resulting from that source, acquire in future years a more uniform character.

If, then, it be assumed that the revenue which will accrue from the customs will be equal to the mean sum between seven and twenty millions of dollars, the annual revenue for the four succeeding years may be estimated as follows, viz:

Customs,	\$12,500,000
Public lands,	2,500,000
Bank dividends at 6 per cent.,	4,000,000
Incidental receipts,	80,000

Making an aggregate of \$21,500,000. But if the annual receipts from the customs shall be estimated, for the next four years, at the average sum of \$17,000,000, the annual revenue for that period will be equal to 20,000,000.

The annual expenditure, for the same period, may be estimated as follows, viz:

Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous,	\$1,000,000
Public debt,	2,470,000

War department, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian department, military and revolutionary pensions, arming the militia, and arrears prior to the 1st of January, 1817, 350,000. Naval department, including \$1,000,000 for the perma-

nent increase of the navy. \$2,500,000. Making an aggregate of \$16,770,000. The balance of the sinking fund, after paying the interest of the funded debt and providing for the annual reimbursement of the 6 per cent. deferred stock, is not in this estimate been considered as a charge upon the Treasury before the year 1825, as the price of the public stocks precludes the possibility of purchase within the rates prescribed by law.

This estimate is below that which is required for 1821, but is believed to be less than the annual expenditure which will be required for the next four years. According to this estimate, the means will exceed the indispensable expenditure, during that period, \$3,350,000 dollars.

After the year 1823, the annual expenditure upon the navy will be diminished by 1,000,000 dollars. The expenditure of the government, after that year, including the entire appropriation for the public debt, is estimated as follows, viz:

Civil, Diplomatic, and miscellaneous,	\$3,000,000
Public debt,	1,000,000
Military department, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian department, military and revolutionary pensions, arming the militia, and arrears prior to the 1st of January, 1817,	5,850,000
Naval department,	2,470,000

Making an aggregate of \$22,320,000. Which, after the year 1823, would leave an annual deficit of \$2,500,000.

It is not to be denied that the annual increase of revenue, resulting from the increase of population, during the next four years, and the consequent consumption of foreign articles, will be a corresponding reduction in the payments of export duties, which depend entirely upon the will of the legislature in connection with the existing laws regulating the permanent expenditure.

It is, therefore, respectfully submitted, that it is inexpedient to resort, at this time, to the imposition of additional taxes upon the currency. The circulation of the currency is a result of the states of the Union, and is not a subject to be taken into consideration at this time. The obligation of the Government to receive the notes of the Bank of the United States, without reference to the place where they are payable, has given to them their universal currency. All the States south and west of Washington have, in consequence of the state of exchange between these places and the commercial cities to the east of this place, continued to use the notes of the Bank as a medium of exchange. The Bank has consequently found it expedient to direct its issue in notes to be payable in specie, even upon a deposit of specie. The effect of these measures combined has been the exclusion from circulation, in all the States west and south of the Seat of Government, of the notes of the Bank of the United States, and its officers. In several of the States there is no sound paper in circulation. For some time past, and under such circumstances, would be to the citizens of those states what it will be impossible for them to perform. What paper circulates as money, which is not convertible into specie, it circulates to the extent of a paper which is convertible into gold and silver coin. In all such places, the payment of direct or indirect taxes in specie is not a duty of the Bank of the United States, which will be impracticable. Preliminary to a resort to internal taxation of any kind, the charter of the Bank of the United States ought to be amended so as to make the bills of all the offices of the bank, except that at the Seat of Government, receivable only in the states where they are made payable, and in the states and territories where no office is established. The effect of this modification would be to make the notes of the offices of the Bank of the United States, except the office in the District, a local currency, which will centre and continue in the local circulation of the states in which they are issued. The notes thus issued will render the local circulation of all the states sound, and furnish to the citizens the means of discharging their contributions to the government.

This measure will also place the State Institutions to the south and west of this city in a more eligible situation in relation to the offices of the Bank of the United States, by enabling them to adjust their accounts with the offices by the exchange of notes, instead of circulating their balances by the payment of specie. Should it, however, be judged expedient by the legislature to lay additional duties upon the people, for the purpose of meeting the existing or any probable future deficiency, it is respectfully submitted that the importation of foreign spirits be prohibited; and that a duty upon domestic spirits equal to the amount of that now collected upon foreign spirits, and to such deficiency, be imposed on the distillation and sale of domestic spirits. In any event, a resort to loans, to the extent of the deficiency for the year 1821, will be indispensable.

Of the sum of \$3,000,000, authorized by the act of the 13th of May last, to be raised by loan, \$2,000,000 have been obtained at a premium of two per cent. upon stock bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, redeemed at the will of the government, and \$1,000,000 at par, upon stock bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. redeemable at any time after the first day of January, 1822. There is no reason to doubt that a loan which may be necessary to be raised by loan, can be obtained upon terms not less favorable; but as it is probable that the surplus of the revenue will satisfy all demands upon the

treasury, authorized by existing laws during the years 1822, 1823, and 1824 will be equal to the redemption of any debt which may be contracted in 1821, it is respectfully submitted that the President of the United States be authorized to borrow from the Bank of the United States, or from other banks or individuals, the sum which may be necessary for the service of that year, at par, and at the rate of interest not exceeding 6 per cent. per annum, redeemable at the will of the government.

All which is respectfully submitted  
WM. H. CRAWFORD

RICE & SALT PETRE.

CASH and PAID will be given for the above articles at JOHNSON'S Paper Mills, at the Great Crossings.

Dec. 21, 1820 51

Lexington Brass, Iron & Bell

FOUNDRY.

CONTENTS to carry on the FOUNDRY, in the town of Lexington, second door below the Theatre, Water Street, where all kinds of

Brass and Iron Work for Machinery &c.

May be had on the shortest notice. Also, will be kept on hand BELLS for FARMERS, HOUSES, and HORSES; refined WAX, CARRIAGE, and BOXES; Hatters, Lovers and FLA HONES; Scale Weights and Wolfe Irons; Gun Mountings and Clock Gearing, River and Hull Cores, with many other articles too tedious to mention.

Lexington, June 18, 1819—25th

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to pay the same to W. H. CRAWFORD, who I have duly authorized to receive the same, and all persons having claims on me, will please call on him for settlement.

N. PRENTISS.

Lexington, Nov. 30, 1820—48th

LESLEY COMBS,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law

HAS REMOVED his OFFICE to No. 12, on the Brick Building on Main Street, nearly opposite the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank and next door above Messrs. John S. Small & Co.

P. S. He will continue to attend the U. S. Circuit Court at Franklin, Ky. Non-residents and others who engage his services in that Court, may rely on his best exertions to promote their interest.

November 22, 1820.

For Sale or to Rent,

A COTTON FACTORY,

Containing 108 Spindles and 5 Carding Machines, with every necessary apparatus, all in good order and ready for immediate business. This property is situated on a good brick house, located in a valuable and convenient part of the town, and will be sold cheaply, or will be let to the purchaser, Terms liberal, both as to price and time of payment; and we believe, that no place in Kentucky would better support an establishment of its size than Versailles, where there is a regular and increasing demand for Cotton Yarns. Apply to

R. & W. B. LONG.

Versailles, Feb. 5—4

Benjamin Ayres,

Sign of the Cross Keys, Main Street, HAS just received from Philadelphia, in addition to his former stock, the following

GROCERIES,

Imperial and TEAS,

Young's LUMP COFFEE, Best GREEN COFFEE, LOAF & LUMP SUGARS, PEPPER, &c. Also—A few dozen PORT WINE, Holland Gin, Cognac Brandy, West India Rum, Madeira Wine, Which he will dispose of on as reasonable terms as can be purchased elsewhere.

HE CONTINUES TO KEEP AT THE ABOVE STAND, A

House of Entertainment, For the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, where every attention will be paid to those who may favor him with their patronage. 9—On Lexington, July 27, 1820.

James E. Davis,

Will practice Law in the Fayette County, formerly occupied by J. Haggins, on the first door below Frazer's corner. He pledges himself to be diligent and punctual in business confided to him. A. 20—34th

50 Dollars Reward.

BROKE Jail, with two others, on the night of the 30th July, in Lexington, a 25—GR. M. L. M. named

ADKINS.

He is about 22 years of age, straight make, and nearly six feet high; a middle dark complexion, and tawny (red) hair; and has a scar on the side of his head. The above reward will be given to him, if caught out of this state, and delivered to me in Lexington, or secured in any convenient Jail; and twenty five dollars, if caught in this state. All reasonable expenses will be paid.

ROBERT A. GATEWOOD.

Lexington, October 10, 1820—49th

## Agents for the Gazette.

We have found it necessary to appoint Agents in the different towns where the Gazette is taken throughout the U. States—to send a collector to collect the dues, the "toll" would eat up the "grist." Although a small sum from each; yet with the Printer, it is a small sum larger ones are to grow.

Subscribers are requested to pay their subscriptions to either of the following gentlemen—Those who receive their papers where no agent has been appointed, are requested to remit by mail.

Bowdoin—Mr. Grayson, p. m. or Mr. Darnett, Printer.

Baltimore—John S. Skinner.

Cincinnati—Post Master.

Clarksville, Tenn.—Post-master.

Danville—Daniel Barber, p. m.

Edgarville—Mr. Lyon, p. m.

Edwardsville, Ill.—Post-master.

Edinburg—Mr. Ballard, p. m.

Frankfort—Mr. Crockett, p. m.

Greenville—Mr. Schree, p. m.

Hopkinsville—Mr. J. Bryan, p. m.

Indianapolis—Post-master.

Jeffersonville, Ind.—Post-master.

Louisville—Mr. Gray, p. m.

Lynchburg—J. P. Letcher, p. m.

Millersburg—George Talbot, esq.

Mount Vernon—Henry Daniel, esq. or the Post-master.

Monroe, La.—Post-master.

Monticello—Mr. Roe, p. m.

Myers Lake—Mr. Shotwell, p. m.

Mount Zion—Post-master.

Nashville, T.—Joseph Norvell, esq. or the Post-master.

Niles—Post-master.

Nicholsville—Mr. Young, p. m.

New Orleans—Barlett & Cox, or Postmaster.

New Glasgow—Post-master.

Philadelphia—Mr. Roche, p. m.

Plymouth—Mr. Patten, p. m.

Richmond—Mr. J. Turner, Printer.

Russellville—Mr. Taper, d. p. m.

St. Louis—Mr. Henry, Printer, or Post-master.

Shenandoah—Thos. Dobbs & Co.

Shelbyville—Joseph W. Bryson, p. m.

Uniontown—Mr. Ritchie, p. m.

Washington—Mr. Murphy, p. m.

Stop the Thief!!!

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber on Friday night last, a

Light Bay Horse,

ABOUT 15 hands high, shod before, a small blemish in the near eye, somewhat cross-tempered, has been ridden, a small star in his forehead, the left hind foot white; has the appearance of a scar on each side of his back immediately under the saddle; he is a natural hunter; no brands or other marks recollected. Any person finding the said Horse, or delivering him to the subscriber or to Mr. Charles McDonald in Lexington, shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble—if stolen, a reward will be given for the thief if apprehended.

WM. McDONALD.

Lexington, Nov. 7, 1820—45th

A Great Bargain.

FOR SALE in Jessamine county, near the head of the South Fork of Clear creek, a Farm containing

300 Acres first rate land,

120 acres cleared, a never failing spring, a fine Apple Orchard. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN MOSLEY.

Sent 9th, 1820—52th

Tanning & Skin Dressing.

THIS subscriber has for sale at his Tan-Yard on Main Street, Lexington, opposite the Baptist Grave Yard, an assortment of LEATHER of all descriptions for Saddlers and Shoemakers.

ALSO—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Tanned and Dressed Sheep & Deer Skins, Parchment, Buckskin.

White Leather &c. &c.

He has always on hand a large quantity of LEATHER for Hatters, Glaziers, &c.

He also takes Orders to Tan on Skins, and gives CASH for furs.

WM. CIRODE.

March 30, 1820—13th

LIVERY STABLES.

I AM happy to announce to my friends and the public generally, that I have, at a great expense, rebuilt my

Livery Stables,

In a manner superior to any in the State, and upon the same ground on which they formerly stood. I respectfully solicit the patronage of former customers and the public generally. I shall endeavor and hope to give satisfaction to all who may call.

WILLIAM DOWMAN.

Lexington, May 29, 1820—24th

An Apprentice Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to take an apprentice to the Blacksmith's Business. A young man between the age of 16 or 17 would be preferred. Apply to the subscriber living on the Lexington road, four miles from Lexington, near James W. Henderson's tavern.

WILLIAM SMITH.

November 2, 1820—31.

Notice.

THOSE indebted to WILLIAM LEAVY, or to the subscribers, either by note or account, are particularly requested to come forward and settle the respective dues.

WILLIAM LEAVY & SON.

Lexington, 12th Sept 1820—47th

TO THE CULTIVATORS OF THE SOIL.

THE first number of the AMERICAN FARMER, was issued on the 24th of April, 1820. It may be announced as an established National work, adapted to all the varieties of our climate, since many of the most eminent citizens in all the states, contribute by their patronage and their pens, to its circulation and its usefulness.

To make known an opportunity of

obtaining and all improvements in the

practice of AGRICULTURE and DOMESTIC ECONOMY—and to develop the means and designate plans of internal improvements generally, constitute the chief objects to which the American Farmer is devoted. It takes no concern or interest in party politics, nor in the transient occurrences of the day.

The Farmer is published weekly, on a sheet the size of a large news paper, and folded so as to make eight pages—and to admit of being conveniently bound up and preserved in volumes. Each volume will consist of fifty two numbers, a title page and an index, and numerous engravings to represent new implements, and improved systems of husbandry.

Each number gives a true and accurate statement of the then selling prices of country produce, live stock and all the principal articles brought for sale in the Baltimore market.

For the sum of Five Dollars, per annum to be paid in advance the actual receipt of every number is guaranteed. That is, when they fail to come to hand, duplicates shall be sent until every number shall have been received.

As the Editor takes the risk and cost of the mail on letters addressed to him—should subscription money miscarry, he nevertheless, holds himself bound to furnish the paper.

To those who may think the price of subscription too high, it may be remarked, that on a comparison of their actual contents, one volume of the American Farmer will be found to contain as much as four volumes of the "Memoirs of the Agricultural Society of Philadelphia;" and four of that patriotic, and exceedingly valuable work, sell for \$12.

It is shown that the American Farmer, conducted in a manner to answer the great national purposes for which it was established, and that is not undeserving the encouragement of the Agriculturists of the United States, the following testimonials are respectfully submitted—others equally conclusive, might be offered.

Extract of a letter from Governor LOYN, who is acknowledged to be one of the most wealthy, well informed and best managing farmers in the United States.

"The Farmer, so far, is the best Agricultural compilation, in my humble opinion, that I have ever seen, and deserves the patronage of the public."

From the President of the Agricultural Society, Eastern Shore of Maryland.

"I am anxious to preserve the whole of the work, and wish it was in the hands of every farmer in the United States. It is by the diffusion of knowledge only that we can expect our country to improve in Agriculture, which this paper is admirably calculated to impart to all who will take pains to be improved by reading."

Respectfully thy friend,

ROB. MOORE.

From an address delivered by Thomas Law, Esq. President of the Agricultural Society of Prince George's county.

"Before I